

Live, Keen and Progressive.
SEMI-WEEKLY,
At \$2.00 per Annum.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.
The Best Advertising Medium
Complete Job Office
ATTACHED.

VOLUME XI.

PUBLISHED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS,
BY—
CHAS. M. MEACHAM.
THEO. E. BARTLEY, BUSINESS MANAGER

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
One copy, one year, strictly cash in advance \$2.00
One copy, six month \$1.00



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder sets faster, has more strength and wholeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, as it contains no starch or flour, and is made from the best quality of low test, short weight alum or phosphate of lime. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., Inc. Wall St. N. Y.

BUSINESS CARDS.
DR. R. E. CHRISTIAN,
PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON.

Office at my Drug Store,
CORNER NINTH AND CLAY STS.

F. M. STITES, M.D.

Office over Bank of Hopkinsville,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

A. P. Campbell,
DENTST.,
HOPKINSVILLE, - KY.
OPERATING A SPECIALTY.

Office over M. Frankel & Sons.

DR. J. L. DULIN,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
McDALENE BLOCK, NEXT DOOR TO
LANDER & CLARK,
Hopkinsville, Kentucky.

S. Walton Forgy, G. M. Bell,
FORGY & BELL,
LAWYERS.
OFFICE OVER PLANTER'S BANK.
Special attention given to all Business.

HENRY J. STITES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HOPKINSVILLE, KY.
Tel phone No. 27.

Dr. Wm. M. Fuqua,
PHYSICIAN
AND
SURGEON,
Office: Main St., over National Bank.
4-24-17.

PROGRESSIVE DR. BROWN'S SHOP!

W. M. GRAY, PROPRIETOR.
Ninth Street, Hopkinsville, has Post Office,
skilled bakers, Police attention, Sharp razors,
Clean Towels. Everything new, neat and
clean. Hair cutting, shaving and shampooing
one in the very latest style. marble-if

Large Sample Rooms. Hess System Call Bells.

RATES - - - \$2 per Day.

Special Rates by the Week.

SHERWOOD - HOUSE!

(Under New Management.)

T. C. BRIDWELL, PROP'R,
Corner 1st & Locust, Evansville, Ind.

Road Carts! EVERYTHING
Ten cent. Cheaper
Buggies!

Don't buy before getting our
prices and catalogues.

THE GEO. W. STOCKELL CO.,
Name this paper.
NASHVILLE, TENN.

PILES

PITCHING PILES, Bleeding, Ulcers,

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SWAYNE'S OINTMENT
SKIN DISEASES

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.

CHAS. M. MEACHAM, Editors

TUESDAY, JULY 30, 1889.

HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY.

A live and growing city of 5,000 inhabitants, situated in a country of 10,000. The Louisville and Nashville has two lines of railroad in the county. The largest tobacco growing county in the world. Wheat, corn, hay, coal, live stock and fruit produced for export in large quantities. The city has a population of 10,000. A planing mill and wagon factory, three carriage factories, lime factory, tobacco manufactory, two foundries, three brickyards, broom factory, steam laundry, ice factory, two large flouring mills in the city and several in the county. Splendid driving park and fine residence houses. Five turpentine refineries in Hopkinsville. The Local Association, Commercial Club, a telephone exchange, numbered streets and houses and city lighted by gas. Macadamized streets and brick sidewalks all over the city. Eleven churches, two colleges, a high school and the finest system of public schools in the state. The Standard Hotel, Western Kentucky Lunatic Asylum with a population of 650, two miles east of the city. A \$100,000 court house with town clock in the dome. A fine fire department and a company of State Guards. Little River furnishes an adequate supply of water for all purposes. Real estate values are high. Fine improvements, new lawns, parks, skating establishment, fruit canneries, sawmills and many other enterprises. Climate mild and invigorating and exceedingly healthy.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For State Treasurer,
STEPHEN G. SHARP,
of Fayette.

For Representative,
(No candidate)

For Coroner,
DR. JNO. L. DULIN,
of Hopkinsville.

For Constitutional Convention,
YES.

Gladstone, England's "Grand Old Man," celebrated his golden wedding anniversary Thursday.

The Ohio Prohibitionists have nominated a state ticket headed by Rev. Helwig for Governor.

Jim Kelley col., who assaulted Mrs. Peter Crot Thursday afternoon, was taken from the Paris jail and hanged by a mob Friday morning before daylight.

Dr. Dulin is still on the Democratic ticket for Coroner and in putting him forward the party has presented one of its best men and it confidently appeals to the people to elect him.

John L. Sullivan having refused to accept Jem Smith's challenge, the latter claims the championship belt now held by Sullivan and announces his willingness to fight anybody for 1,000 pounds a side.

New York towns are complaining of a plague of flies. Then New York will no longer be looked to for presidential candidates. Neither party wants to nominate a man who has flies on him.

Princess Louise Victoria, eldest daughter of the Prince of Wales, was married Saturday to the Earl of Fife, at London. The fortunate groom is a middle-aged Scotchman about twice as old as his bride.

Capt. Sharp is in every respect a proper man to fill the responsible position of State Treasurer. Democrats should see to it that he gets every vote of his party in this county. It is important that he should be given a good old-time majority.

Esq. Clark is a Republican but he has shown his love for Democracy by marrying into two good Democratic families. He has furthermore raised a large family of children who are following his example in this particular as fast as they are old enough. This ought to make the "Squire" a pretty good non-partisan representative.

The widow of John A. Little, a Pittsburgh drummer who was drowned in the Hurlbut hotel at Johnstown has sued the South Fork Co., owners of the dam, for \$50,000 damages. This is a test case and if the plaintiff gains the suit many other actions will be brought against the company, which a coroner's jury has decided was responsible for the disaster.

The will of the late Geo. W. Norton, of Louisville, was admitted to probate Friday. The two children of his deceased son, Ernest J. Norton, who had been previously given his share of the estate, were left \$25,000 each; his nephew, Jno. L. Norton, was given \$5,000; the Baptist Sunday School at Russellville \$200 for books; the Broadway Baptist Sunday School of Louisville \$300 for the same purpose and the Southern Theological Seminary endowment fund \$5,000. All the rest of his immense estate was left to his wife, son and five daughters now living, in equal proportions. Mrs. Norton and the son, Geo. W. Norton, Jr., are named as executrix and executor jointly.

If there were nothing else against Mr. Blackburn, his vote for the confirmation of Murat Halstead should defeat him for re-election to the Senate. As the editor of the *Commercial Gazette*, Mr. Halstead has been notorious for two generations as the bitterest enemy of the south. In all that time he has said no good word for it. It has done nothing which he has approved. No murder has been committed on its soil which he did not vehemently denounce as political in its character, and no crime done which he has not double leaded as a distinctively "rebel" crime. Yet when such a man was nominated as minister to Germany, Mr. Blackburn hurried to his support. Will the press of Kentucky be silent about such an action? Will the people of Kentucky condone it?—Lebanon Standard.

Esq. H. B. Clark, the Republican nominee, is still without opposition and the surface of the political waters of Christian county is as calm and unruffled as the bosom of a quiet and peaceful lake. The people are going quietly about their business and show no signs of getting excited over the approaching election. The better elements of both parties are pretty well satisfied with the idea of being represented by a good, moral, sober and intelligent man like Esq. Clark. The ringers of his own party, who were forced against their natural inclinations to nominate a man outside of their own charmed circle, are about the only class dissatisfied with the situation of affairs. Esq. Clark has made a pretty thorough canvass of the country, but so far, with a single exception, we have been spared the usual windjamming chin-music, for which let us be duly thankful.

Col. A. E. Jones, one of the most prominent old citizens of Cincinnati, was murdered in his stable Thursday afternoon by his hired man, Charles A. Bligh. The body was robbed of all valuables and after dark thrown into a sewer man-hole some distance away, while the victim was still breathing, according to the statement of the murderer, who has been arrested and has made a full confession.

Edward James, the false Christ, who claimed the succession to DuPont Bell, the Georgia pretender who is now in an insane asylum at Atlanta, was arrested and lodged in jail Friday with twenty-nine of his colored followers, for disturbing the peace.

The capital of Montana was changed Saturday from Helena to Anaconda by a vote of 32 to 24. Consternation and excitement followed the unexpected announcement, as Helena fully expected to retain the seat of government.

Madame Selika, a saddle colored quadroon, has made her debut as a singer before a white audience in Louisville. She is billed as a "colored Patti" but her singing is rather harshly criticized by the papers.

The Southern Negro. CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., July 26.—The *Advertiser* has instituted an inquiry with reference to the value of negro labor in industrial channels in the south. The inquiries were sent to 300 leading southern manufacturers, representing blast furnaces, rolling mills, miscellaneous iron works, lumber mills, saw mills, etc. Replies were received which represent 9,000 negro employees, of whom 2,500 are skilled. The average wages paid common negro labor is \$1.10 per day, and skilled labor runs from \$1.75 to \$2.25 per day, though several correspondents paid colored puddlers, beaters and rollers as high as \$4 and \$5 per day, and many furnaces pay as high as \$2.50. The replies, with a single exception, show that there is no difference between the pay of whites and blacks for the same class of work. The manufacturers are practically unanimous in the opinion that for common labor in the southern states the negro is more efficient and useful than the whites, and, without an exception, they declare themselves well satisfied with the negro in the factory, and announced their determination to continue him in his place. The *Advertiser* adds the condition of the negro is constantly improving, and as an industrial factor his usefulness is now recognized by all.

THE CRAFT.

The Bowling Green Times has a new and smaller head, no reduction is noticeable in the size of the editor's dome of thought.

The two Henderson dailies are still slinging mud. Don't do it, boys.

The Owensboro Messenger thinks Mr. Carlisle should be speaking in Kentucky instead of touring in Mexico at this particular time.

DEATHS.

Chester L. Long, a prominent citizen of Morganfield, died at his home Tuesday afternoon. The deceased was a bright young attorney, and was for a number of years prosecuting attorney at that place.—Henderson Journal.

Infant child of George Cox, in the Antioch neighborhood, Saturday.

Miss Priscilla Hemphill, north of town, Friday, aged 76 years.

Col. Thos. W. White, of Hernandez, Miss., died at his home Friday morning, after a protracted illness. Col. White was the father-in-law of C. M. Latham, of this city.

Ed. M. Boyd, formerly of this country, died Friday at Elm Creek, Neb. He was a brother of Geo. H. Boyd, of Kelly.

COLORED.

Sarah L. Gibbons, wife of Elijah Gibbons, Saturday, aged 24 years.

Mary Dangerfield, a few miles south of the city, Saturday, aged 18 years.

TOBACCO NEWS.

LOUISVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

Furnished by GLOVER & DURRITT.

Sale by Hancock Hallums & Co.

for the week of 338 hds. Tobacco.

14 hds. fine Tobacco \$10.00 to 15.

31 hds. good leaf \$9.00 to 9.75.

14 hds. good leaf \$8.00 to 8.75.

43 hds. good leaf \$7.00 to 7.90.

68 hds. medium leaf \$6.00 to 6.90.

105 hds. com. and low \$3.75 to 5.80.

63 hds. com. and fine lugs \$1.50 to 5.75.

WISE MEN ALL.

They Will Meet at Detroit on August 27, 1889.

Dinner, July 30.—The National Editorial Association will meet in this city on the 27th of August next. Topics for discussion have been assigned to states as follows:

"Progress or Liberal Law Reform"—E. H. Butler, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Newspaper Directories—how they may be made more valuable to publishers"—K. L. Parker, Waterloo, Iowa.

"Public Printing"—E. A. Suively, Illinois.

"Discounts to Advertising Agents—to whom they should be given and how much?"

Francis Proctor, Gloucester, Mass.

J. B. Stoll, South Bend, Ind.

"State Associations: Their Objectives—how their meetings may be made more interesting and valuable?"

C. A. Lee, Pawtucket, R. I.

G. C. Mathews, Memphis, Tenn.

H. E. Hoard, Hammond, Ind.

"Fraudulent Advertising: The Publisher's Responsibility Therefor."

South Carolina.

"The Nature and Limit of the Obligation of the Newspaper to its Party."—W. S. Cappeller, Mansfield, Ohio.

Col. Elliott F. Shepherd, of The New York Mail and Express, will, on one evening of the session, deliver an address, subject: "Editorial Philosophy."

Deafness Can't be Cured

by local application, as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is to remove the cause.

Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube gets inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and the tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever; nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but a suffocated condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness, (caused by catarrh,) that we cannot cure by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

C. C. Hanks, sheriff of Wolfe county, has already paid into the State treasury two-thirds of the revenue due from his county for 1889.

Lewis Bros. & Co., the big dry goods house of Providence, R. I., failed last week, now claim that they will be able to pay out.

A trust has been organized to squeeze the orange crop of Florida.

The heaviest rain storm for months fell Sunday afternoon. A high wind prevailed and many trees were blown down in and about the city. Corn crops were also leveled in places.

One of the large pine trees in Mrs. Joe P. Campbell's front yard was blown down Sunday.

Jack White and Chas. Smith, both colored, were taken to Webster county yesterday, to answer the charge of grand larceny.

Buy goods on time only in small quantities, whether wholesale or retail.

SOME BUSINESS MAXIMS.

Rules of a Miser for the Proper Conduct of the Affairs of Life.

The Franklin Favorite says:

Among the rubbish in the store room of the late William L. Hilton, who burned \$60,000 just before his death to prevent his wife and son from securing it, a little old faded notebook, containing some odd suggestions to his boys as to how they should proceed in life after he had passed to his reward, was picked up by a favorite reporter a few days since, and is now, for the first time, given to the public.

Search the Bible to find the bottom of the deceitful human heart and say your prayers every night. Think over every day's business at night.

Never marry until you are 30 years old.

Think three times before you speak once.

Never court any girl unless you intend to marry her. There is danger in fooling young girls. Never give them any advantage in a letter.

Never buy a small place with a fine building on it.

Never buy white, spotty, raw-fishy land, at any price, expecting to make money by cultivating it.

Never sell the products of the farm you work to any man on time, at any price.

There is nothing in this world but death that is certain.

Never loan money to your neighbors, for if you should have to sue them they would be no longer a neighbor.

Never let any man know anything about your business, except when you may have some difference and need to advise with a lawyer.

Never keep all your money in one channel.

Watch all men, as there are but few who are honest; in fact, there is none honest from the heart in every thing.

Never let any person on earth know your business, and more especially how much money you have—not even your family.

Never buy land of any person without first having a good lawyer investigate and pronounce the title clear.

Ascertain if the land has passed through the hands of any insane person, to prevent his heirs from suing you on the title. Never pay more than one half down on the land unless you know you are deal-

ing with responsible parties. Be sure to go and ask all the parties that join the land that you are buying to show you the corners of the land they own.

If you ever sell goods or groceries, be sure to get a house on the square, and on the inside corner, if you can, and live on the same lot and in the building that you do business in. Be certain to never sleep away from your house. It is best to have your self and family live up stairs, with kitchen below.

Never employ a clerk at any price, be content with what business you can do yourself. Trust no man further than you are compelled to. Smart thieves always steal about the hours of ten, eleven, twelve and one o'clock.

Weigh all you buy, and all you sell if possibly convenient.

The common law decides that the individual debts shall be paid first, but the bankrupt law decides that there shall be an equal distribution.

Above all things on earth, never vote for any tax on anything, except for a railroad, in case you have no way of getting your country produced. Then you may create a tax for one line of railroad. The difference in getting your produce to market will pay your taxes.

If you ever loan money to any person take security, if you can get it. If you loan money to a firm, be sure to take each one of the firm names to the note, then no one of the firm can slip out and say that the money never came into the firm.

Never buy kind of stocks, it doesn't matter how low or high they are. Never, never, never, never, from the fact that stocks are too uncertain; the risk is great; rings are formed and they can raise or lower prices just as they see fit, so they can make money.

Never deposit money unless you take a receipt for it.

Under the present law, when you loan money to any person, take a mortgage on real estate and include both man and wife.

Under the present existing law you pay taxes on watches, etc., that you keep for family use, but you pay no taxes on clocks and watches brought on to sell.

Tell a lie rather than the truth when it will save a difficulty, but it must be a lie that no man knows except yourself. It is better to tell a lie than to have a difficulty. The good book says: "Blessed is the peace-maker," etc.

If you have a surplus of money never, never, never, never, lend it at any per cent, but put it in good bonds, such as U. S. bonds, or other good bonds, but the U. S. bonds are preferable, from the fact that the whole United States is bound for them.

Four per cent, when certain is better than eight per cent, when uncertain.

Never buy inferior articles of any kind to make money on.

If you live in town never invite any company, and you will always have plenty of money.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

Mr. Polk Cansler and family are at Dawson this week.

Miss Mattie Johnson is visiting friends in Nashville.

Mr. John Stites, of Louisville, visited his father's family last week.

Misses Carrie and Kate Breathitt spent last week at Sebree Springs.

Miss Lizzie Venable is visiting friends in Gallatin, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Bailey Richards visited Clarksville Saturday.

Misses Georgia and Mary Flack are visiting in Clarksville.

Prof. Z. F. Smith, of Central Kentucky, was in the city Saturday.

Misses Annie Trice and Mattie Buckner are at Mountaine, Tenn.

Mrs. L. G. Wood, of Clarksville, is visiting Mrs. Eugene Wood.

Lieut. W. H. H. Southerland left yesterday for Washington.

Misses Lizzie and Lavinia Gorman left yesterday for Dawson.

Asa Randle, Hampton, Tenn., is visiting his brother, Geo. E. Randle.

Mr. Phil Gaither, of Fort Worth, Tex., is visiting his brothers in this city.

Mr. Chiles M. Ferr I, of Richmond, Va., is visiting his uncle, Maj. O. F. Ferrall.

Mrs. W. A. Wilgus has returned from a two weeks' stay at Corbin and Crittenden.

Misses Sallie Wallace and Calista Warfield have returned from a visit to relatives at Paducah.

Miss Mattie Buckner, of Hopkinsville, arrived in the city yesterday to visit her brother, Mr. T. W. Buckner, —Henderson Journal.

Misses Minnie and Mary Hinson, of Tennessee, have returned home after a visit to their uncle, Mr. S. H. Claggett.

Miss Mildred Johnson, who has been the guest of her aunt Mrs. C. B. Webb, returned to her home in Louisville Saturday.

Misses Birda and Patti McCombs and Dora Johnson, who have been visiting Miss May Gant, left yesterday for their home in Nashville.

Misses May Wilmore and Hattie May Hensford, of Harrodsburg, who have been the guests of Miss Genevieve Anderson, have returned home.

T. C. Clark, who has been engaged in putting up the new machinery of the Crescent Mill, left for Bowling Green yesterday, having finished his job here.

Geo. H. Madden, of Hancock county, has taken rooms at Mrs. B. T. Underwood's and will spend some weeks in this city, while her husband is making a political canvass of the State.

Maj. J. O. Ferrell returned Saturday from a trip of several days to Owensboro in the interest of his school. We are glad to learn that his prospects for the fall session are very bright.

Rev. D. S. Bowles, of Alienville, arrived yesterday, and will assist Rev. J. T. Bigham in a protracted meeting now in progress at Hebron church. Rev. Bowles is a brother of W. R. Bowles of this city.

CREAM OF NEWS.

Fell from a Freight Car. James Gowen, brakeman on the local freight between this city and Nashville, fell from the top of a car near Springfield, Tenn., last Thursday, breaking several bones in his feet and otherwise injuring him.

A New Postmaster.

John B. Everett, who has for a long time enjoyed the distinction of being the only white Republican in Fairview, has been appointed to succeed W. B. Brewer as postmaster, who has held the office for many years. Mr. Brewer resigned not long ago.

That Infanticide.

Last Friday J. H. Ely and a Mr. Jenkins drove a team to the city which they left unattended upon the street. Ely was notified of the penalty for such conduct, taken to the police court and fined \$1 and costs. While the trial was in progress Jenkins drove the team out of the city and acted in a boisterous manner. He was followed by policemen. Vinson overtook him four miles from the city. In the meantime Ely had paid his fine and been released. Officer Vinson returned with his man and just before reaching the city met Ely who demanded that Jenkins be released or his (Vinson's) life would be taken. Vinson struck him across the head bringing him into subjection, and both men were brought to the city. They were taken before City Judge Brasher, who recognized them in the sum of \$25 each. They failed to appear for trial Saturday and are still at large.

Ayer's Ague Cure is the most popular antidote for malaria. All who are exposed to the dangers of malarial regions should try it. It is always ready for use, and if taken according to direction, warranted a sure cure for all malarial disorders.

The railroads will give one and one-third round trip rates to those attending the Little River Baptist Association at Princeton August 14th.

Long, WINFREE & KELLY.

Our new Dwelling House Policy is so plain and short that all the conditions can be read in 1½ minutes.

Every owner of a dwelling should see this policy before insuring. It will pay you.

Long, WINFREE & KELLY.

Something New in Insurance.

Our new Dwelling House Policy is so plain and short that all the conditions can be read in 1½ minutes. Every owner of a dwelling should see this policy before insuring. It will pay you.

Long, WINFREE & KELLY.

The railroads will give one and

one-third round trip rates to those

attending the Little River Baptist

Association at Princeton August

14th.

Ayer's Ague Cure is the most popular antidote for malaria. All who are exposed to the dangers of malarial regions should try it. It is always ready for use, and if taken according to direction, warranted a sure cure for all malarial disorders.

HERE AND THERE.

If you want a dwelling house insured don't fail to examine our new policy. Long, WINFREE, & KELLY.

Wm. Main & Co's overland circus exhibited at Cadiz last Saturday. Hopkinsville was given the go-by.

A pleasant entertainment was given at the residence of Mr. C. J. Radford, near Pembroke, Thursday evening.

Mr. Wm. Johnson has sold his cottage on West Seventh street to Mr. O'Brien.

Hon. J. A. McKenzie will speak at Providence July 31 at 2 p.m. Dixon July 31 at night and Sebree Aug. 1 at 2 p.m.

Another party of young people picnicked at Campbell's cave Friday. They were entertained by Mrs. W. P. Winfree.

Boarding—Four pleasant rooms with board. Day boarders wanted.

To Mrs. B. T. Underwood, 504 Campbell St.

A theater entered Mr. E. W. Walker's house on Seventh street one night last week and stole \$3 from the pockets of Mr. Walker's pants.

L. B. Buckner has two fine horses for sale cheap that can trot it in three minutes or better. Also several good gentle ponies.

S. R. White & Co., Julien, Ky., are agents for the Heda, Empire and Mud River Coal. See them before purchasing your winter supply.

Born, to the wife of Capt. T. W. T. Richard, of Los Angeles, Calif. (formerly Miss Mamie Henry) of this country) on the 10th inst., a girl.

The Colored Teachers' Institute of Trigg county met at Cadiz last week and the telephone says the meeting was largely attended.

WANTED—A first-class house keeper, who thoroughly understands the cooking department. Will pay a liberal salary. Address E. S. G., this office.

There is a strong disposition among farmers who have been so fortunate as to thresh in good condition, to hold on to their wheat for awhile in anticipation of better prices.

Property owners have long felt the want of a plain, simple policy, free from a thousand and one conditions. We have such a policy.

LONG, WINFREE & KELLY.

Mr. N. Zimmerman, miller of the Crescent Mill, left for Bowling Green yesterday, having finished his job here.

Mr. Geo. H. Madden, of Hancock county, has taken rooms at Mrs. B. T. Underwood's and will spend some weeks in this city, while her husband is making a political canvass of the State.

Maj. J. O. Ferrell returned Saturday from a trip of several days to Owensboro in the interest of his school. We are glad to learn that his prospects for the fall session are very bright.

Rev. D. S. Bowles, of Alienville, arrived yesterday, and will assist Rev. J. T. Bigham in a protracted meeting now in progress at Hebron church. Rev. Bowles is a brother of W. R. Bowles of this city.

Long, WINFREE & KELLY.

Entertainment at Dr. Sergeant's.

Mr. N. Zimmerman, miller of the Crescent Mill, Co., while regulating the machinery Thursday had his hand caught and badly mashed in a wheel.

Mr. J. Calvin Metcalf, formerly of Carrollton, Ga., but recently of the faculty of Georgetown College, has accepted a professorship in a college at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

See notice elsewhere of the sale next Monday of bank, milling and turnpike stock, 500 shares or \$12,500 of the preferred stock of the Christian County Union Turnpike Company will be offered for sale.

Special attention is called to the annual meeting of the Ladies' Guild of Grace church, which will be held at the residence of Mrs. Virginia Latham, Wednesday, July 31, at 5 p.m. All the members are desired to attend and review the year's work which has been of unusual interest.

The question is often asked how much will it cost to make the Old Point trip. Former excursionists have been known to make the trip as low as \$35, while those who spent \$50 had a little better time and some who spent \$75 and \$100 made the trip to New York via Old Dominion steamship and other side trips.

One of the hands on a construction train while unloading cross ties near a trestle at Pembroke and Trenton one day last week, lost his footing and fell a distance of twenty-five feet, landing on his head. He is reported to be in a fair way to recover. The snake was a large one and had eleven rattles—Henderson Gleaner.

The School Superintendent of Christian county has adopted Morton's Manual of Civil Government as a text-book in the public school's. It is a neatly bound little volume of 115 pages and contains a great deal of useful information about the principles of civil government, as pertaining to both Kentucky and the Union. It also contains the constitutions of Kentucky and the United States. It is highly recommended by educators everywhere, both as a hand-book of knowledge and as a text-book for classes.

Geo. H. Madden.

Mr. Geo. H. Madden, of Hancock, the second district's candidate for Clerk of the Court of Appeals before the Democratic Convention to be held next Spring, was in the city this week and made a splendid impression upon our people. He is a young man of pleasing address, handsome, agreeable and courteous and will prove one of the best "mixers" among the eleven aspirants for the coveted office. Mr. Madden will undoubtedly be a strong man in the race and has strong hopes of being there or thereabout when the nomination is made.

Something New in Insurance.

Our new Dwelling House Policy is so plain and short that all the conditions can be read in 1½ minutes. Every owner of a dwelling should see this policy before insuring. It will pay you.

Long, WINFREE & KELLY.

The railroads will give one and

one-third round trip rates to those

attending the Little River Baptist

Association at Princeton August

14th.

Ayer's Ague Cure is the most popular antidote for malaria. All who are exposed to the dangers of malarial regions should try it. It is always ready for use, and if taken according to direction, warranted a sure cure for all malarial disorders.

Sunday at Campbell's Cave.

A few weeks since, a party from this city were invited to join a party at Clarksville and spend a day together at Dunbar's Cave. In turn an invitation was extended the Clarksville party to spend Sunday at Campbell's Cave, and the invitation was responded to by the presence of the following ladies and gentlemen: Misses Violet Kleeman, Ida Josephine and Leonie Oppenheimer, Ida Josephine and Pauline Hirschberg, of Nashville, Messrs. Arthur Kleeman, Ike Kleeman, Olive Oppenheimer and Harry Oppenheimer. The party was joined here by Maurice Shyer, Nashville, Leopold Marks, of Cincinnati, Sam Solomon, of Owensboro, and —Weil, of Paducah, and in company with Mrs. Joe Frankel, Mrs. N. B. Shyer, Mrs. Ike Hart, Mrs. M. Lipatine, Misses Fannie Frankel, Sadie Frankel, Bettie Weil, Ida Ellis, Hattie Fleischman, Lula Hart, Sallie Mendel and Messrs. Joe Frankel, N. B. Shyer, Henry Frankel, Sam Frankel, Chas. Shyer, Maurice Ellis, Max Solomon, Will Bamberger, Ike Hart, Leopold Weil, Julius Weil, Lee Harris and Jake Samuel, who were conveyed in hacks to the cave. Arriving preparations were made for dinner which was spread at noon and was bountiful, consisting of substances of every variety and included pastry, ice, etc. The afternoon was pleasantly spent exploring the cave and promenading, when supper was taken, there being plenty to feed for twice the number. The party did not return to the city until 8 o'clock at night.

Considerably "Swelled."

At the time set for the Old Point excursionists to leave, approaches and names are being handed in daily and the number is much larger than when we last reported same. Following is a list of some of these added to the former list: M. S. Thompson and wife, W. S. Miller, Miss Charlie Dickerson, Miss Faunie Garnett, Miss Mamie Thompson, Miss Molie Martin, Miss Porter Lowry, Mrs. S. K. Crumbaugh, Miss Lizzie Cox, Miss Kate Wooldridge, Miss Annie Smith, D. Anderson, Samuel Dillard, Jas. B. Williams, Jim C. Allen, J. Leiber, Hugh Campbell, Walter Campbell, Harry Ware, T. C. Rawlins, Cyrus Hardoff, R. C. Morehouse, W. H. Martin, Dr. J. B. Jackson, E. R. Hayden, M. B. Dicken, David Caudler, C. H. Lyne, Dr. C. B. Petrie, Julian Boxley, Mike Kally, N. T. Watson. Others will hand in their names this week.

BUCK.

Stock for Sale.

At public auction on the first Monday in August, at 11 o'clock, at the Court House door, in Hopkinsville, Ky., 60 shares of the Bank of Hopkinsville, 15 shares of Crescent Milling Co., 500 shares or \$12,500 of preferred stock of the Christian Co. Union Turnpike Co.

MATRIMONIAL.

It is reported that Mrs. Standiford, the handsome young Paducah girl to whom the late Dr. E. D. Standiford was married for two or three weeks, will shortly be married to Dr. W. O. Bailey, a young physician of Louisville.

STRAY NOTICE.

Eugene Baynard married a couple last week, the bride being just thirteen years of age, and the groom less than twenty-one.—Caldiz Telephone.

Married, at Kennedy, Ky., Thursday evening at 4 o'clock, by Squirl J. M. Anderson, W. C. Harrelson and Miss Lula Boone, well-known young people of South Christian.

This affair was kept very quiet, only a very few of their most intimate friends being into the secret. Immediately after the ceremony the happy pair came to this city.—*Tobacco Leaf.*

OBITUARY.

There's a baby face in the cradle;

There are no rosy lips now to kiss;

And oh! how our darling we miss!

That is the cry from the hearts of those parents who have lost their little loved ones. On last Sunday night little Janie, the beloved baby of Anna W. and James H. Anderson, left this world of suffering for her happy home beyond the skies. No brighter, sweeter baby has ever passed away, to leave sorrow and despair behind her. She was the pet and darling of all who knew her. Bright of intellect and sweet of disposition, she bid fair to make a "grand woman nobly planned." To those bereaved and heart-broken parents my one prayer is that they may see her on that other shore, where an angel of glory, she is waiting to receive them.

ONE WHO LOVED HER.

Hopkinsville, Ky., July 26, 1899.

Brutal Treatment.

Wm. Main's circus passed through the city Sunday en route to Trenton.

One of their horses attached to a heavy wagon gave out and refused to pull and lay down in harness.

Orders were given the driver to drag him and he was carried several hundred yards over the roughpike on Third street, his flesh being badly cut and mutilated, before he was unhitched and allowed to "lay over."

The animal died yesterday morning.

LEMON ELIXIR.

A PLEASANT LEMON DRINK.

For biliousness and constipation, take Lemon Elixir.

For indigestion and foul stomach, take Lemon Elixir.

For sick and nervous headaches, take Lemon Elixir.



THE RECONCILIATION.

Two urchins strolling on the beach,
Beside the tranquil sea,
Beheld a pearly block; and each
Cried, "That belongs to me!"
And both at once with eager hands,
Began to scramble in the sands.

Like alabaster pure and white,
Upon the pebbled shore,
That treasure lay, a lovely sight;
And well worth fighting o'er;
Long struggled the contending twain
The prize so coveted to gain.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory'"; they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

Hopkinsville Kentuckian.
IS AND 20 NINTH STREET,
HOPKINSVILLE, - KENTUCKY.

ADVERTISING RATES.

How the Fruit was Introduced into the United States.
The shaddock, or "grape fruit," it is sometimes called, is a tropical fruit that people in this country are just coming to know and learn to like. Every body has seen the big, light yellow globes on the fruit stands in the streets, and about every body has tasted them. The verdict is usually disapproval. Most people, when they bite into their initial shaddock, have their mouths made up for the taste of an orange. The acidulous, piquant flavor of the shaddock is in the nature of a disagreeable surprise, and the fruit is at once set down as not enticing. Shadocks must be eaten rightly, and ready to like them is in most instances an acquired taste. Very few of the people who eat shadocks habitually, and shaddock eating is a habit with some people, but had to learn to like them. Another cause for the slow growth in popular favor of the shaddock is that it is impossible to tell by appearance of a shaddock whether it is ripe or not. An unripe shaddock is as disagreeable to the taste as a ripe one is pleasant, and it often happens that an experimenter's first shaddock is a green one, and because it is so sour as to make his jaws seem loosened, he condemns all shadocks because of this one. The color of the shaddock is a pale yellow, almost green in its pallor, and this color deepens but little after the shaddock has attained its full size, which is anywhere from the size of a base-ball to that of a small foot-ball, though it takes a week or two of sun-shine to thoroughly ripen a shaddock after it has attained its full size. Shadocks grow on a tree that looks much like an orange tree, like it being an evergreen. They grow very thickly all over the tree, much more thickly than oranges.

"I have seen a little twig no bigger than my little finger," said a fruit dealer, yesterday, "with five or six big shadocks on it. The twig didn't look strong enough to hold their weight. A comparatively small tree will often bear as many as two thousand shadocks at a time. They grow rapidly and easily wherever oranges grow, and they are rapidly coming into favor with the public. Down south they are much liked and nearly every body eats them. But in the North they are less known. I presume there are three hundred or four hundred barrels of them sold here in Washington each week, though the sales this season have not been as large as last. Their season is just the same as that of the orange, and they are packed and shipped just as oranges are. The taste for them is an acquired one, though, just as the taste for tomato is. A Florida fruit paper, a short time ago, printed an article to the effect that there was a fortune awaiting the man who had nerve enough to plant a shaddock grove. They are certainly on the rise in popular favor, and I would not be surprised if they should come to be as much eaten as oranges are."

The shaddock is a native of China, it is said, and the story goes that a naval officer, who ate and liked them there brought home some of the seeds and planted them in Florida. For a long while the trees were valued only for their picturesqueness. Finally, though, Southern people got to liking the fruit, and now the taste is spreading all over the country. They are sometimes called grape-fruit, on account of their tart flavor, and there is quite a general impression that shadocks grow on vines; but Southern people, the story goes, for want of a better name gave them that of the navy captain who introduced the fruit into this country. Shadocks are also grown in Lower California, though most of them come from Florida. They are sold on the fruit stands according to size, at from five cents apiece to three for a quarter, or for very large ones, fifteen cents apiece. They vary in quality as much as oranges do, and while the good ones are very good, the bad ones, if green, are very bad. Those with smooth, bright skins are the best, and as to getting green ones, it is impossible to tell whether a shaddock is ripe or not without tasting it.—Washington Critic.

LAWLESS WHITE CAPS.

A Step in the Direction of Anarchy and the Law of Judge Lynch.

Within a short time a new social force has appeared in various parts of the country which is known by the name of "White Caps." Whether there is one secret organization to which all the local associations are allied, or whether they are many and independent, no one seems to know, but, wherever they appear, the method of operation is the same.

These White Caps have taken upon themselves the task of regulating the minor morals of the community. Simeon Jones is lazy, and lets his family suffer for the necessities of life. Sarah Jenkins has too sharp a tongue, and spreads scandal about her neighbors. Sam Jowler drinks too much. Over such offenses as these, which are not known to the law of the State as offenses at all, and for other greater offenses of which persons are suspected, but which can not be proved against them, the White Caps assume jurisdiction.

The method of punishment is summary. Threatening anonymous letters are sent, warning the offending person that he must reform. Either before or without such warning the White Caps make a midnight call upon their victim, and sometimes maltreat him or her shockingly. In some cases the punishment inflicted by the White Caps have been not merely criminal in the eye of the law, but violative of personal decency.

The efforts to bring the perpetrators of these outrages to justice have not been very successful. Indeed, in some communities there seems to be a disposition to look upon the White Cap performances as rather a good joke and with something like popular approval.

As we have said, little is known of this secret movement except by those who have a part in it; but something ought to be known about it. From any possible point of view the object and methods of the White Caps are thoroughly bad, and deserve much severer punishment than the offenses which they attempt to regulate.

This principle is so plain that it is difficult to argue it. Who has given to private, secret, irresponsible persons permission to make punishable offenses of minor faults which society as a whole has never undertaken to correct? Who has put the execution of any law in their hands? Yet these men first make laws which society does not approve, and then execute them with rough brutality and personal violence.

We fancy that these words may fall under the eye of some persons who have taken part in White Cap exploits. No doubt the motive of many of the volunteer regulators is a good one; but they can not have reflected upon the consequences of what they do.

How easily it may be the case that the regulators themselves may be guilty of doing some things which seem to others in the community as bad as the offenses which they punish. For example, to send an anonymous letter is surely as mean and sneaking an act as being lazy and failing to support one's family.

Suppose an organization should be made with the purpose of hunting down and whipping every man who belonged to the White Caps. It would be as lawful an association, and with an object quite as laudable, as that of the White Caps.

But what would be the result of the reign of law, and of the principle of individual liberty, and of the right of private conscience, if society were to split itself up into little factions each of which understood to correct the minor faults of people—faults which the general law does not punish?

Moreover, the White Cap movement is an outbreak of the pharisaic spirit. It means: "I am holier than thou." When it assumes to punish people who are only suspected of real crimes or offenses against the law, but who have not been convicted, it is a step in the direction of anarchy and the law of the judge Lynch.

We believe it is needless to urge this view of the matter; for it is the view which every American who values liberty, who wishes the reign of law, and who reflects before he acts, must take. Every such person must regard it as a public duty to look with unrelaxed reprobation upon every act of White Caps, whether he thinks some one has been "served right" or not; and he should use every means in his power to detect and bring to justice the man who, whatever their motives, are acting in a lawless, brutal and cowardly manner.—Youth's Companion.

STORIES OF CHEVRUERL:

MARINERIES OF THE Late French Slave and Colonization.

M. Chevruerl was a bright, cheery, jocular old man, but not so amiable as might be expected of a person of his patriarchal age and evergreen faculties. His experience was narrowed by close attention to his work, and, as he aged, by giving rein to intellectual hobbies. Going to bed early, rising betimes, and living in that out-of-the-way place, the Rue Cuvier, for fifty years, he was never in the "movement" of Paris. I knew the old gentleman when he was so young as eighty-three. Breakfasting in his company at the house of the Governor of Saône-et-Loire, Dr. Frelat, of the executive commission of 1848, I remember thinking of a retrospective and historical point of view, that he was not an old lady. To extract picture gossip from him one had to cross-examine him, and not let his get astride on any of his hobbies, one of which was Malebranche, another Newton, another Pascal, and another the infinite supremacy of science. He never saw the Duke of Wellington or Blucher, because they never went to the Museum of Natural History, where, in 1815, he aided Vanquelin. But he took over the Gobelins most of the illustrious visitors of Louis Philippe and the Emperor. Napoleon he often saw, and he kept almost to the end of his life the uniform that he wore when, as a child, he had been an outlaw. Making his way to France he had begun life afresh, and by his talents had raised himself to the responsible position which he occupied when the Czar undertook his journey to Paris. As chief traffic engineer, it became M. Chobrinski's duty to go to the Belgian frontier and take charge of the engine which was to draw the imperial train to Paris. The five directors of the Northern railway—Baron James de Rothschild and M. Leon Sayre were among them—fret greatly perplexed as to what they ought to do, for while they did not like to affront M. Chobrinski by releasing him of his duty for this special occasion, they feared, with good reason, that if any mishap occurred to the imperial train, and it became known afterwards that the engine had been driven by a Polish outlaw, they—the directors—would never hear the end of the matter. In the upshot, however, they decided to let M. Chobrinski perform his task, and so it befell that the Czar was driven to Paris by a Polish exile. What is more, he became aware of the fact as soon as he reached the French capital, that the chief engineer should be presented to him, he had to be told the reasons which obliged M. Chobrinski to decline this honor. The Czar, rather touched, told one of his directors that M. Chobrinski should receive a pension; but Borezowski's attempt a few days later prevented this promise from being fulfilled, as his majesty returned home in a very gloomy humor with the Poles, and a new era of persecution for that unfortunate people began from that time. —Berlin Cor. G asow Herold.

shaped figures, and worked in white linen floss or the heavy ruga laces. Or they may be done in soft yellows or olives, or white cord button-holed with yellow linen, and may be finished simply by a heavy twisted white cord. Pillows of white Bolton sheeting are worked in the rope linens which come in the tapistry colors. The different shades of yellow and golden brown, and the dull blues, are particularly effective on the cream-colored ground of the sheeting. A pillow of unbleached butchers' wool is worked in yellow and the end finished with the long cord and tassels of yellow is very artistic.

Hammock pillows are long and narrow, fifteen by twenty-one inches being a good dimension. One covered with a plain yellow awning-cloth and finished across the two ends with yellow cord and tassel, or in red Turkey calico with red cord and tassels, gives a very gay and Mexican effect to the hammock, suggestive of tropical countries and languorous ease. Dainty baby pillows are made by covering the plain bed-ticking case with pink or blue silks, and then making the little pillowcases of fine white linen, fastened at both ends with pearl studs, and borders of drawn work of lace insertion above the hem.—Good House-keeping.

WOOD IN RUSSIA.

How the Russian Government Proposes to Preserve Its Forests.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that the Council of State is examining a law for prohibiting the use of wood as fuel on all the railways in the European part of the empire. Such a law has been often mooted, but owing to the infantine condition of the coal industry, the Russian Government has never taken it seriously in hand. The clamor against the ruthless destruction of the forests, however, coupled with the development of other fuels, has at length led to a change of attitude, and there seems a probability of the prohibition to use wood becoming in due course law. In the ordinary tourist who visits Russia by railway there does not seem any special need for a regulation. From the time he crosses the German frontier until he reaches St. Petersburg he sees no signs of timber cutting, and the whole of the four hundred miles from St. Petersburg to Moscow is simply cutting through a forest. Of the two he carries with him the impression that a little more cutting down of trees would be more advantageous than the reverse.

This impression exists only in the north. In the south the trains pass for hours over the steppes or treeless plains without a tree or a shrub enlivening the landscape. The railways, however, were not responsible for this denudation, whatever their sins in the north, where whole districts have been deprived of timber to feed the locomotives of the principal lines. It is a question whether in spite of this the government would not be wise to let the evil cure itself.

Russia is to maintain the position

she recovered last year in the coal trade she must have cheap railway transport, and this will be impossible if cheap wood be suppressed in favor of dear coal. At present Russian railways use whatever fuels are cheapest; but wood fuel is expensive to carry very far south, and consequently on the Black Sea coast foreign or native coal is used.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else. As the Volga steamboats were formerly as great offenders as the railways, as regards use of coal, so the coal is now as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else, and death finally follows from exhaustion.

The milder form—fancy—appears by swelling of the lymphatic glands in various parts of the body; especially on the inside of the thighs and under the foreleg. The glands leading from the swollen glands become inflamed and hard. Finally the hardened glands ulcerate, forming foul sores. It is folly to attempt a cure or try experiments with the diseased animals.

The first symptom is a thin watery discharge from the nose of the animal, which, as the disease progresses, becomes viscid and tenacious; lastly, it becomes purulent, offensive and mixed with blood. The inflammation extends through the whole nasal cavity and frontal sinuses, and is accompanied by ulceration. There is also marked swelling under the jaws. The disease may exist for some time without impairing the general health of the horse, but gradually loss of appetite and strength, emaciation and cough set in, and death finally follows from exhaustion.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and petroleum refuse push further and further afied, and except where wood is extremely cheap, compete favorably with it. On the Volga wood was once exclusively used, but during the last five years the employment of liquid fuel has spread from the Caspian; and now, as far north as Kazan, the steamboats use nothing else.

In Poland, also, the local lignites enable the railways to use coal on a considerable area, and in the Volga region railways like the Grazi-Tsarskin employ mainly petroleum. Every year coal and